



# ADDRESS

OF THE MAYOR OF BAYVIEW, BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.  
BAYVIEW, MARCH 21, 1871.

## Gentlemen of the City Council:

Our fellow citizens have committed to our hands for the present year, the transaction of their municipal affairs; and while accepting the important trust, and, personally, from a participation in the details of the business of the Corporation, it increases our duties and lays us under weighty responsibilities.

The faithful performance of the labors imposed upon us as members of the City Council, is what those who have invested us with power, have a right to demand, and by which alone we can preserve a clean conscience before our constituents, regarding our obligations to them, and before our God, regarding the solemn oaths we have taken in his name.

The Municipal and Financial year commencing so near each other, you will soon be called upon not only to complete the organization of the City Government, by the choice of subordinate officers in its various branches, but also to agree upon the amount of money required for the support of the various public institutions incident to our municipal corporation, and to make the necessary appropriations for these objects. Your most important duties are to be performed at the commencement of your official term.

The financial affairs of the City will constantly claim your attention in the effort you will undoubtedly make to sustain the interests of the City committed to your care, with the least possible burthen to the people. A constituency governed by prudence in their personal expenditures, will require the same of their public servants, while they will not desire to withhold necessary supplies for an efficient and useful government. The present condition of the finances may be best learned by consulting the annual statement of the City Treasurer. That officer has the past year labored with great devotion to the interest of the City in his department, and by his exertions in obtaining funds to meet the demands upon the Treasury before the money could be realized from taxes, has sustained with great success the credit of the City. This kind of labor, not being generally perceived, is not properly appreciated, nor does it receive that consideration which it justly merits.

The permanent debt of the City has not been increased the last year, and had the anticipated amount been realized from taxes, it would have been partially diminished. The policy commenced by your predecessors of making provision by taxes for the payment of the current expenses, the interest and a small portion of the permanent debt, I would recommend to your adoption.

The amount of taxes still due for 1839, is \$350; for 1840, \$1,900, and for 1841, is 18,500. These sums, when collected, are sufficient to pay all the debts due from the City for current expenses, and to pay a part of the permanent debt.

I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of uniting the offices of Collector of Taxes and City Treasurer, and to authorize the allowance of a scale of discount, having reference to the promptness with which the taxes are paid, and with such regulations relative to the collection of poll taxes, as will prevent loss.

The City, under the present system, from the necessity of realizing a large amount of funds in the first part of the year and not collecting until the last part, is compelled to resort to temporary loans at much inconvenience and the payment of interest. By the plan recommended, it is believed that the discount would offer sufficient inducement to many of our citizens to pay their taxes in the early part of the year, and save the necessity of resorting to temporary loans.

In the address which I had the honor to deliver to the City Council at the commencement of the last year, the subject of the Pauper Department of the City was treated of at much length, as at that time requiring the earnest attention of the City Council.

So imperative was the demand for an enlargement of the Alms House at that time deemed, that I am happy to inform you an appropriation was made and an addition to the Alms House erected last season, so that the obstacles to an economical and comfortable support of the paupers, mentioned as existing last year, have been entirely remedied. You will now find a convenient Alms House, admitting of a proper classification of the inmates, and in which they may be usefully employed.

It is no less an act of proper prudence in behalf of the City, than of justice to those who are real objects of its legal charity, to recommend to your early consideration, the propriety of establishing a general system of providing support in all ordinary cases of pauperism, to the inmates of the Alms House alone.

The system for several years past, induced by the necessity of the case, from the want of sufficient room at the Alms House, has been to provide partial support to pensioners at large; and this is sometimes thought to be good economy when the expense of the partial maintenance of a family at large, has been less than the cost of providing an entire support at the Alms House.

But experience has long taught us that this conclusion is unwarranted, since many families who can live comfortably out of the Alms House, are willing to receive partial support from the City, when they would reject all offers of support upon the condition of becoming inmates. The nominal increase of the cost of these families who become inmates of the Alms House would be nearly more than equalled by the amount saved in the families who would choose to provide for their own support.

The character of most of our paupers, and the absence of that keen sensibility regarding legal support, will baffle the best efforts at economy on the present system, and make it quite imperative to present them with the alternative suggested. The amount drawn from the Treasury in favor of that Department the past year is \$6,063 90.

The serious inconvenience experienced on account of there being no suitable House of Correction in this County, was presented in the address already alluded to, and has been remedied by an arrangement entered into between the City and the County Commissioners. Suitable rooms have been provided by the City, at the Alms House, for the safe keeping and putting to labor convicts for minor offences.

The County Commissioners have adopted these rooms as a House of Correction, and agreed with the City upon the amount to be allowed for support of the convicts. It is believed that this arrangement will serve as a wholesome restraint upon the commission of minor offenses against the good order of society, and aid in the reformation of those who are tempted into the paths of transgression. The system is not yet perfected, and will for a time require your watchful attention in order to secure its happiest results. Time and experience are required to suggest the best method of conducting this Department. The County Commissioners have appointed Josiah Towle, Esq., one of your number, Master of the House for the present.

In any new arrangements which you may deem advisable to make at the Alms House, you will undoubtedly deem it proper to connect the interests of the House of Correction.

Upon the subject of our Public Schools, generally, I would refer to my address of last year as in many respects applicable to the present time. It may be supposed that our constituents are in favor of preserving and even of perfecting our present system. The fundamental idea, and that which has mented and received such unqualified approbation, is a proper classification of scholars, according to their attainments, in different schools. In this manner a regular grade of schools is formed, from that composed of the A B C D arrians, up, through four or five grades, to those prepared for entering College, or to become teachers; the scholars passing from one school to another upon examination of the Superintending School Committee.

The large number of scholars attending our schools and the necessity for a more perfect classification, seem to make it imperative upon the City Council to increase the number of our school houses. I would also suggest in this connection that I am not aware of any other immediate necessity for appropriations being required for extraordinary expenditures the present season.

The expenditures for the support of our Public Schools the past year were \$6,869 49.

The Report of the Superintending School Committee for the past year, estimates the sum necessary for the present year at \$6,500 00. This Report will be laid before you, and to which, for a more particular statement of this important Department, I would respectfully direct your attention.

Our Streets and Highways have been kept in comfortable repair, and in several permanent improvements have been made. The policy of keeping the roads in a state convenient for travel without heavy expenditures for great improvements seems to be generally approved, and yet there is existing a local feeling in favor of new roads and expensive improvements.

It is for the City Council to decide upon the merits of all claims for roads and the ability of the City to incur the expenses incident to the same. My own opinion is, that the present state of business will not warrant an increase of expenditure for roads, however desirable it would be to accommodate our citizens who feel entitled to the benefits of new roads. There was expended the last year in this Department, the sum of \$3,733 94, and the present Street Commissioner has estimated the sum of \$3,500 as amply sufficient for the roads the present year.

The Fire Department for the last year has been highly effective in staying the ravages of fire to which we have been exposed. That portion of the Department that is organized, is in the highest state of discipline; the members are vigilant, persevering and successful. The sum required for the support of this portion of the Police of the City is well expended, and if those most actively engaged in the Department could be paid for their meritorious and patriotic services in proportion to the good they accomplish, they would receive liberal rewards at the public treasury. But the service is rightly considered of a patriotic character, and they deserve the Patriot's reward, the public commendation.

The cost of maintaining this Department the last year was \$652 10, and it is not probable that any increase of expenditure will be required the present year.

The Police Court, the last year, has been enabled to support itself by its receipts, and I learn that an additional amount of one hundred dollars has been added to the salary of the Judge, but which it is thought the receipts of the Court may cover. That the Court is of great utility in the Police of the City, there can be no doubt; and as it will probably be maintained without much, if any, expense to the City, it should receive the support of the City Council.

The duties of the City Watch have been performed in an acceptable manner, and greater security to property is generally believed to exist on account of this night police of the City.

The cost of maintaining the Watch the past year

was \$724 10; and it will be a subject for determination whether it shall be continued during the present year. The general condition of the country, the wide depression in business, the waning confidence in public and private credit, and the broad bankruptcy that is known to exist among individuals, strongly admonish us, as the guardians of the public welfare of our city, the exercise of the most rigid economy, and the smallest amount of expenditure consistent with the benefits of a safe, wholesome, and efficient Municipal Government.

It has been thought for the few past years inconsistent with the duties of the City Council to increase the permanent debt of the City, but to provide by the imposition of taxes, for the payment of the annual interest and such expenditures as the wants of the City required. With these views, the addition to the Alms House, and the fitting a portion of it for a House of Correction, together with the building of a large and convenient fire-proof safe for the preservation of the records of the City, were all accomplished the last year without any increase of the permanent debt.

I have endeavored, in a brief manner, to comply with the direction of our City Charter, "to communicate such information, and recommend such measures as the business and interests of the City," may, in the opinion of the Mayor, require. And I shall take occasion during the continuance of our official relation to communicate with you freely upon all matters relating to the welfare, honor, prosperity, and happiness of our City, and the people whom we represent.

BRADFORD HARLOW.

## DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1842.

### Protection to American Labor.

The public meeting by adjournment on the subject of protection to American labor at the City Hall last evening, was well attended. Mr. Hamilton read a long and able report upon the subject of the Colonial trade which was accepted, and a copy directed to be forwarded with the memorial to Congress, and to be published in the newspapers in the city.

Mr. Kent, Chairman of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions on the subject of the tariff, reported a series of resolutions which were accepted and directed to be published [These resolutions we shall publish to-morrow.]

Mr. Ephraim Moulton addressed the meeting upon the subject of the tariff.

Mr. P. B. Mills made some interesting statements in relation to the British Tariff showing how heavily many of our productions are taxed. Messrs Elgar L. Hamilton, Ephraim Moulton, and Moses Patten Jr. were chosen a committee to obtain signatures to the Memorial to Congress.

### Military No. 2.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE OBLIQUE STEP

"This step will be in common time. The recruit being steady in his rank, he will step off with the right foot, to the right and front, obliquely, and will plant it twenty-six inches from the left, advancing it eighteen inches in front of its former position turning the point of the foot a little inwards to prevent the throwing forward of the left shoulder. The recruit will advance with his left foot over the shortest line, and plant it eighteen inches in front of the right heel. The oblique step to the left, is executed on the same principles, stepping off with the left foot, as described above."

It is highly important, that the oblique step, should be well understood, as it becomes necessary in breaking into platoons and in forming into company again. "To resume the march to the front, the command will be,

#### 1 Forward 2 March

At the second order, which shall be given when either foot is coming to the ground, the recruit shall resume the march to the front, and the ordinary step of twenty-eight inches.

#### To Mark Time

The company marching with the ordinary step, shall receive the command—

#### 1 Mark Time 2 March

At the second word, which shall be given at the instant the foot is coming to the ground, the soldier shall make a substitute of marching, by bringing back the heels alternately to the side of each other, without advancing, observing the cadence of the step.

#### The Side Step

Word of command—Side step to the right (or left) 2 March

At the first command, each soldier will glance his eyes to the right; at the second he will carry his right foot about ten inches to the right, and instantly bring up his left foot and so on, each man halting in his own person, when he has closed on the fixed point, or the man next to him."

#### Sword and Cane.

A letter from Washington states that the balance of the sword and cane bill, which has been passed by the Senate, and is now in the hands of the House, is \$250,000. It is a bill for the purchase of swords and canes for the use of the military.

### Choice of Officers.

At the convention of the City Council, the following officers were chosen:

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|--|---|
| John S. Sayward, City Clerk  | John Wilkins, Assessor                    |
| John Hodgson, Assessor   |   |
| 1st Ward, George W. Snow   |   |
| 2d " John McLeary  |   |
| 3d " Albert Dwyer  |   |
| 4th " John R. Greenough  | Assessors                                 |
| 5th " John M. Landet   |   |
| 6th " Josiah Towle   |   |
| 7th " Ebenezer French, 2d  |   |
| Hollis Bowman, Treasurer and Collector   |   |
| Bradford Harlow, Alvin Haynes, Sylvanus Rich, Jr., William Abbot, Asa Walker, Jr., Joshua W. Hathaway, Mathew S. Randall, William Bartlett, Jr.  | Overseers of the Poor                     |
| Jonah Deane, City Physician  |   |
| Samuel Nelson, City Marshal  |   |
| William P. Wingate, Street Commissioner  |   |
| Alvin Haynes, Japheth Gilman, David Hall   | Street Engineers                          |
| Ebenezer French, Chief Engineer of the Department  |   |
| Preserved B. Mills, Frederick F. French, Thomas Jenness, Charles Hayward, Rufus K. Hardy, Newton M. Whitman, Samuel Nelson, Samuel Morrison, Caldwell L. Coudlard, George Wellington, George W. Maxim, Marcus Ricker, Simon F. Walker  | Engineers of Fire Department              |
| Asa Davis, James Allen, Daniel Kimball, Isaac Lincoln, John M. Foster, Timothy H. Morse, Francis J. Cunningham, Joshua S. Crosby, John M. Lander, Richard Thurston, M. Fisher, Lyman Seavy, George Savage, Leonard L. Morse, Moses Rowe, Alvin Gage, Marous Ricker, Samuel P. Dwyer, Joseph Richards, John Short, Mark Webster, George Hammatt, Daniel Wallis, Jr., B. S. Dean, N. B. Higgins, William A. Wingate, George P. Maxham, Charles Sawtelle, Herman Fisher, Nathaniel Peirce | Constables                                |
| John Sargent, Jr., Sam'l H. Dale, Preserved B. Mills, Jno. McLaughlin, David Hall, Josiah Deane, James Jenkins, Samuel Nelson, Harbor Master   | Health Committee                          |
| Francis J. McKay, Joseph C. Mason, Caleb B. Holmes, Joshua S. Crosby, William Blandell, Nahum Warren, Newton M. Whitman, George Wellington, Pound Keeper   |   |
| Edward F. Orr, Eljah Clements, Joseph Harding, Jacob Gailand, Asa P. Lanceli, Daniel Stone, Benj. Weed   | Viewers and Collectors of Rates and Hoops |
| Edwin D. Godfrey, Theodore S. Brown, John O. Kendrick, Nathaniel Collamore, Benj. Wade, John McLaughlin, Samuel P. Dresser   | Scalers of Leather                        |
| The following joint standing committees were appointed   |   |
| Joint Standing Committees.   |   |
| On Finance   |   |
| Alderman James Crosby, Messrs James Jenkins, and Jabez True  |   |
| On Accounts and Claims   |   |
| Alderman Amos M. Roberts, Messrs Sylvanus Rich Jr. and Charles Hayward   |   |
| On Public Schools  |   |
| Alderman David Farham, Messrs William Hammatt and Joseph Bryant  |   |
| On Laws and Police Regulations   |   |
| Alderman John Hodgson, Messrs Asa Walker and John Meservy  |   |
| On Streets and Highways  |   |
| Alderman Alvin Haynes, Messrs Japheth Gilman and Joseph Steward  |   |
| On City Property   |   |
| Alderman Benjamin S. Deane, Messrs John Sargent Jr. and Ivory Smith  |   |
| On the Fire Department   |   |
| Alderman Nathan Perry, Messrs Josiah Towle and John McLaughlin   |   |

WASHINGTON, March 24

In Senate, Mr. Smith of Ia., reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill granting lands to the several States for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the relief of insane persons.

Mr. Preston, advertising to the disastrous condition of the finances of the country, and to their date, without stopping to enumerate and recumbent, by judicious restorative measures, to afford relief to the country, offered a resolution, which was read over, declaring that the condition of the finances and credit of the country requires prompt and decisive measures on the part of Congress, and to that end, a loan should be raised at such terms as will procure success.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up, and the first of the series, calling on the Heads of the Departments to report what offices can be abolished and what retrenchments can be made in their respective branches of the public service, was unanimously adopted. Adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, about an hour was consumed in amendments of the Journal, and in unsuccessful attempts to offer resolutions, among which was one offered by Mr. Adams to amend the rules by providing that Messrs. when any motion or preamble is made on any matter, neither the previous question or any rule shall be so construed as to deprive the member of speaking in his defence. To this, Mr. Stenrod objecting, Mr. Adams moved a suspension of the rules for its reception which motion failed. Yeas 99, Nays 77—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The Loan bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ward in the Chair. Mr. Wise having offered an amendment to the bill, the Distribution Act, and the Chairman having decided the amendment in order, Mr. Fillmore had appealed from this decision. The appeal now pending was debated at some length, by Messrs. Wise, Cushing, Holmes and M. A. Cooper in favor of, and by Messrs. Carlile and Wm. C. Johnson in opposition to the decision.

Now the Committee is left at the subject of the Report of the Distribution Act.



